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Draft country programme document for the Comoros (2015-2019)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Comoros has committed itself since 2001 to a process of consolidating peace and democracy, which has borne fruit: two democratic changes of Government (2006 and 2011) have taken place. This newfound stability has enabled the Government to launch major projects for development. The reforms undertaken have enabled the country to reach the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, leading to a 56 per cent reduction in the external debt[1] and opening new opportunities for increasing public investment, boosting growth by stimulating the private sector and strengthening the fight against poverty.

2. Taking advantage of the return of political stability and the resumption of relations with key development partners, the country has experienced a period of macroeconomic stabilization and a positive growth rate of 2.7 per cent over the 2010-2013 period. However, efforts have been insufficient to reduce poverty,[2] with a population growth rate of 2.2 per cent per year.

3. The analysis seen in the country's strategy of accelerated growth and sustainable development (SCADD)[3] indicates that the Comoros, a densely populated island nation,[4] faces many challenges,[5] the most relevant and those where the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is able to contribute to changes are:[6] (a) governance, which implies adequate responses to the fragile political stability, to the weak performance of the administration and to the decentralization and local development processes being developed; (b) the resilience of individuals, households, communities, institutions and the productive sectors; (c) adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; the challenge of developing the various islands along with the need for adaptation/mitigation measures to deal with climate change; (d) the acceleration and diversification of growth: economic growth remains fragile in terms of its sources, is insufficient in pace and has led to very little job creation, especially for young people and women. To remedy this, the growth strategy has been designed with an assumed growth rate of around 7 per cent.[7]

4. The low representation of women in decision-making bodies[8] requires specific measures to ensure their full participation in decision-making.

5. With a view to meeting all the challenges identified through a highly participatory and inclusive process involving civil society, the private sector, political parties, community-based organizations, and development partners under the

[1] The debt decreased from KMF 93.646 billion in 2011 to KMF 41.012 billion in October 2013. Debt-to-export ratio dropped from 343 per cent to 76 per cent (National Directorate for the Debt).

[2] The incidence of poverty in the islands increased from 42.7 per cent to 43.4 per cent in Njazidja, from 46.4 per cent to 47.2 per cent in Ndzuwani and from to 49.1 per cent to 49.9 per cent in Mwali between 2004 and 2012 (MDG Report 2013).

[3] After evaluating its strategy to reduce poverty, the country has developed the 2015-2019 strategy (SCADD) with the participation of its partners.

[4] Subject to deforestation and vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, etc.

[5] See analysis of the context in the 2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

[6] The global Human Development Report (2011) classified the Comoros 163rd out of 187 countries, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.433.

[7] International Monetary Fund (IMF) growth projection: 5 per cent.

[8] There are no women in the National Assembly or the island Assemblies; there are only 2 women ministers (out of 11) in the Government.

leadership of the Government, the strategy focuses on four major areas: acceleration, diversification and sustainable growth; development of infrastructure to support growth; improved access to basic social services and strengthened household resilience; and strengthening governance and building institutional and human resilience.

6. Although an assessment of past cooperation (see country programme document for 2008-2014: DP/DCP/COM/1) shows that improvements in the results have been modest, it also reveals significant results at several levels that have contributed to progress in the country. With reference to governance, UNDP has successfully supported the electoral processes that led to peaceful political change and to the reform of the security sector, which has allowed the Government to have a clear vision of the governance of security, including issues of human rights and respect for the rule of law. Furthermore, mapping of the towns was carried out as part of the support for decentralization and provides a valuable tool to help local authorities in their management tasks. The support for disaster-risk management has helped give the country a new institutional framework in the form of the newly established Directorate General of Civil Security and a strategy for reducing disaster risks. With regard to conservation of biodiversity and making good use of ecosystem services, the UNDP Country Office has helped the country to meet the technical and ecological prerequisites, so that it managed to classify 22 per cent of the land as protected areas co-managed with the communities.

7. The national reforestation campaign, launched with the support of UNDP starting in 2010, has been a great success, especially through its effective ownership by all Government, civilian and military actors. UNDP can take some credit for supporting the country, as it became the largest recipient per capita of funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). In addition, the reflective process that led to the adoption of a manifesto for green development, signed by the Government, was the trigger for the adoption by the Government and its partners of a post Rio+20 vision for development, which forms the base for the 2015-2019 strategy (SCADD).

8. The support provided by the programme has enabled the country to align its thinking with relevant recommendations of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which urges developing countries to improve their capacity to plan, manage and implement programmes and report on their results. In terms of aid coordination, the support provided by UNDP has been aimed at developing tools and mechanisms and at putting the Planning Commission in a strong position to play its full role in this area.

9. Working in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNDP has sought to support a sustainable and viable supply of valuable financial services provided by microfinance institutions (Sanduk and Meck) in an institutional regulatory environment strengthened by application of the management rules and conditions of the Central Bank applied to the financial sector.

10. UNDP support under the Enhanced Integrated Framework has enabled the country to have the instruments required to open accession negotiations with the World Trade Organization (WTO); those instruments include the law on competition, the trade policy, the medium-term plan for trade integration and the memorandum on foreign trade rules.

11. The latest opinion surveys (2012) conducted with partners show that the Country Office has some comparative advantages in the fields of the environment and sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and governance.

12. Studying the lessons of cooperation in the past, it is clear that partnership-based strategies have been developed to achieve designated objectives, particularly in the context of South-South cooperation, by capitalizing on the quality of the Government's relations with technical and financial partners. An approach based on decentralized cooperation and implementing targeted actions at the local and community levels has brought with it effectiveness, visibility and ownership on the part of the beneficiaries.

13. An evaluation of the country programme document (CPD) also reveals ambitions that have exceeded available resources and a systematic and cross-cutting failure to take into account gender and human-rights considerations. The level of monitoring/evaluation and ownership of programme actions has highlighted the country counterpart's structural weaknesses in terms of development management, hence the need for stronger commitment from the Government to ensure programme coordination.

14. Given these distorting factors, the option selected for the 2015-2019 CPD is to refocus and concentrate on a more realistic number of results in line with a more predictable logic oriented towards governance, resilience and sustainable development.

15. Moreover, this programme takes an approach that combines analysis of the problems with better targeting of the actors and the areas on which to concentrate interventions. It also fits with continuing efforts to reduce the number of small interventions, so as to be able to focus the programme on strategic actions and impacts that are certain, avoid fragmentation and facilitate the scaling-up of successful pilot initiatives.

16. The CPD has been designed to integrate appropriate responses, depending on the intervention strategies, based on approaches aimed at developing capacities for national ownership and for benefiting from experience with mechanisms for information sharing and the management of knowledge. In adopting the strategy's institutional framework for control and monitoring, coupled with its integration with existing country structures, the CPD will ensure a good basis for effective sustainability of actions over the long term.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. Developed on the basis of national priorities identified in the 2015-2019 SCADD and in line with the 2015-2019 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the proposed programme takes into account the comparative advantages of UNDP and lessons from the previous programme. It is built around three main priority pillars that focus on the resilience of individuals, institutions and systems and are interrelated with the goal of reducing poverty. To this end, the targeting of interventions, in terms of geography and beneficiaries, will be based systematically on vulnerability assessments and on environmental and social assessments focusing on youth, women, people living with disabilities and the poorest.

18. The programme is also aligned with two of the main themes of the SCADD[9] and fits in with the implementation of three UNDAF outcomes, namely, outcome 1:

[9] Theme 1: Acceleration, diversification and sustainability of growth; Theme 4: Strengthening governance and institutional and human capacities for resilience.

the people, especially the most disadvantaged, carry out sustainable, innovative, diversified economic activities that generate income and decent jobs; outcome 3: State and non-State institutions show improved political, administrative and economic governance consonant with practices of human rights and resilience; outcome 4: the most vulnerable populations strengthen their resilience to climate change and crisis. These expected outcomes of the country programme are also in line with the targets set by three outcomes of the Strategic Plan (2014-2017).[10]

19. Bearing in mind the country's great vulnerability to climate change with its impact on the economy and the population, the first priority will be to develop adaptation and mitigation measures. With regard to adaptation, action will be aimed at benefiting the most vulnerable men and women in the areas of water and agriculture, as identified by the national action programme on adaptation (NAPA), in urban, suburban and rural areas, through sustainable management of resources and the introduction and popularization of adaptation techniques. With regard to management of disaster risks, the focus will be on prevention, preparedness and response, as well as recovery, in a post-Hyōgo perspective and, in particular on: (a) strengthening the policy, institutional and regulatory framework for the integrated management of disaster risks; (b) improvement and strengthening of knowledge about and understanding of key climate hazards and their relationship to disasters; (c) strengthening community resilience. With regard to mitigation, the focus will be on renewable energy and integrated waste management.

20. The second priority will be conservation of biodiversity and development of ecosystem services, given the potential they represent for the country as a vehicle for growth and sustainable development. At this level, the programme forms part of an exercise in scaling-up[11] and consolidating the gains of previous assistance, notably through the establishment of a national system of protected areas co-managed by the communities; the promotion of ecotourism and the development of sustainable financing mechanisms for the management of protected areas and the promotion of economic activities to support sustainable management of natural resources, especially in the interest of young people, women and the poor.

21. The third priority is to meet the challenges of governance, with a focus on decentralization and local development, while supporting reform of public administration. UNDP interventions will concentrate on strengthening electoral processes (focusing on the political participation of women) and the operationalization of local authorities, as well as on strengthening the resilience of communities and local institutions and developing resilient local economies in the three islands and the country, especially with regard to the poorest people. In the area of conflict prevention and strengthening social cohesion, priorities will include developing inclusive and conflict-sensitive processes, strengthening and integrating mechanisms for conflict prevention at local, island and country levels; establishment of a national mechanism for sustainable peace and support for the process and development of a national strategy for social cohesion in Comorian society, particularly targeting women, religious and traditional leaders, and youth. Techniques include the prevention of violence, including electoral violence, by

[10] No. 1: growth and inclusive and sustainable development, generating capacity needed to create jobs and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; No. 2: responding to citizens' expectations through stronger systems of democratic governance; and No. 5: countries are able to reduce and manage risks of conflict and natural disasters, including climate change.

[11] Scaling-up of the successful experience with the Mohéli Marine Park.

using "women mediators" as leaders in promoting dialogue and peace intervention. These interventions include both normative, policy and regulatory issues, as well as direct support to communities through offering of services. Taking into account the interrelationships between the desired outcomes, interventions will be carried out systematically in a synergistic and complementary manner in a cross-cutting and inclusive approach, with an emphasis on women and youth.[12]

22. The programme will be implemented through innovative partnerships at the strategic, technical and operational levels, involving public/private partnerships (including umbrella organizations) and civil society (non-governmental organizations, trade unions, political parties and grass-roots organizations). These partnerships will try to get maximum benefit from follow-up to the Doha Conference for financing investment and development in the Comoros, where UNDP has played a leading role in further mobilizing the private sector and civil society. Moreover, this cooperation framework includes outcomes that require a coalition of actions among agencies of the United Nations[13] and offers significant opportunities for strategic and operational partnerships with the specialized agencies of the system under the "delivering as one" initiative.

23. The programme seeks to help the country take the best advantage of South-South cooperation, working bilaterally, through regional mechanisms (Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), League of Arab States), through decentralized cooperation, or through multilateral/triangular cooperation based on shared themes and issues. Country Office support will enable the country to pursue initiatives in South-South cooperation, particularly with China, India, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Dominica and Algeria, in terms of research, training and the transfer of adaptation and mitigation technologies.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountability of managers at country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed by the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

25. National execution is the preferred mode of implementation of the programme. Direct execution will be applied as needed, if the context so requires, as will be the use of the services of specialized agencies of the United Nations, at the request of the

[12] Women and youth are particularly affected by unemployment. The employment/population ratio fell from 22.4 per cent in 1995 to 21.6 per cent in 2004 and stabilized at 21 per cent in 2012. (MDG Report 2013).

[13] United Nations Volunteers (UNV), UNCDF, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN-Women, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Habitat, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Government. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) to implementing partners will help reduce the complexity of procedures and transaction costs. It will also help improve the capacity of national partners to manage and implement projects. The move to full national implementation will be introduced gradually.

26. UNDP will implement its financial sustainability exercise (FSE) 2014-2015 and continue its internal efforts to align its technical and programming capacity. Its organizational structure will be adjusted to align with the proposed programme and the challenges of effectiveness and efficiency. In this context, UNDP will strengthen the coherence of its programming, further reduce barriers between programme units and programme operations and strengthen the systematization of standard procedures. Principles of flexibility in planning and resource allocation will be based on analysis and evaluation of the overall context and risks.

27. The structural weaknesses of the Comorian administrative apparatus will be managed by providing appropriate expertise without trying to replace it and by paying particular attention to the division of responsibilities within the national execution mechanism (NEX). The implementation and coordination of a framework for dialogue at national and island levels and a mechanism for conflict prevention will make it possible to mitigate the risks of political instability and conflict. The risks related to the availability of resources will be managed through a realistic approach to programming based on reliable resources and the pursuit of the resource mobilization approach initiated by the Country Office a few years ago. Bearing in mind the great vulnerability of the Comoros to disasters, the Country Office established the Business Continuity Plan, which describes all of the responses to the assessed threats, including relocation.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. Monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be pegged to the mechanism set up by the Government spelled out in the SCADD (2015-2019) and aligned with the UNDAF. It will promote participation of stakeholders through: (a) annual reviews; (b) quarterly monitoring meetings between the Government and the partners; (c) meetings of evaluation groups of the United Nations system, technical and steering committees; and (d) field visits. There will be systematic monitoring of indicators of the results in order to see what progress has been achieved throughout the implementation of the programme. By rationalizing the number of projects, UNDP will therefore be able to maximize the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation.

29. Moreover, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be able to take advantage of a strengthened national system of data and statistics collection and of an improved results-based management system within the framework of joint United Nations system support. The evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the approved evaluation plan.

30. In order to overcome the shortcomings mentioned, the Country Office will set up a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which will require establishment of a new post and the systematic implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for all new programmes, with the incorporation of baselines and indicators that take into account the dimensions of gender, human rights, youth, people with disabilities and the poorest people.

Annex

Results and resources framework for the Comoros (2015-2019)

National priority or goal - Theme 1: Acceleration, diversification and sustainability of growth				
UNDAF/UNDP outcome No. 1 - Result 1: The people, especially the most disadvantaged, carry out economic activities that are sustainable, innovative, inclusive, diversified, and income generating and create decent jobs **Related Strategic Plan outcome - Result 1**: Growth of inclusive and sustainable development, generating necessary production capacities for the creation of jobs and subsistence means for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	*Data source and frequency of collection, and responsibilities*	*Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)*	*Major partners' partnerships frameworks*	*Indicative resources by outcome (US$)*
Exports of agricultural products (by value) Baseline (2012): Ylang: 666 M KMF Cloves: 5,494 M KMF Vanilla: 552 M KMF Targets: Ylang: 800 M KMF Clove: 6,400 M KMF Vanilla: 650 M KMF **Incidence of rural poverty** Baseline: TBD (2014) Target: TBD **Per cent crop coverage** Baseline 2013: 42 per cent Target: 44 per cent **Percentage of coral reefs covered** Baseline (2010): 48 per cent Target: 50 per cent **Indicators of UNDP Strategic Plan:** Annual CO^2 emissions in M toes Hectares of sustainably managed land in conservation, with sustainable management and fair sharing of profits	Foreign trade statistics Report of Ministry of Agriculture 1-2-3 Survey Comprehensive household survey Agricultural census Forest inventory Periodic studies monitoring coral reefs Regular surveys	**Output 1. Poor and vulnerable people, especially women, in target areas can access financial and non-financial services adapted to their needs** Indicator 1.1: Number of women and men with access to loans for production. Baseline: 6,460 (3,300 men, 3,100 women). Target: 20,000 (8,000 men, 12,000 women). Data source: IMF Report. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle Indicator 1.2: per cent disaggregated by sex of those who received support among those who received loans. Baseline: 10 per cent. Target: 40 per cent. Data source: Reports of management entities and IMF. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle **Output 2. Greater competitiveness of agricultural products: ylang, cloves and vanilla** Indicator 2.1: Evolution of export prices. Baseline: export price. Target: growth rate of 20 per cent in export prices. Data source: Central Bank. Frequency: annual and end of cycle **Output 3. Country has national system of land and marine protected areas co-managed with local communities and develops economic activities that are compatible with the goals of conservation** Indicator 3.1: Number of protected areas per island. Baseline: 1 (Mohéli). Target: 1 per island. Data source: Reports of Ministry of the Environment. Frequency: annual Indicator 3.2: Per cent disaggregated by sex of community representative and those of civil society participating in management committees. Baseline: 60 per cent of community representatives of whom 0 per cent are women. Target: 75 per cent of whom 30 per cent are women. Data source: Reports of Ministry of the Environment. Frequency: annual Indicator 3.3: Number of ecotourism activities managed by communities and private sector. Baseline: 0. Target: At least 5 activities per site. Data source: Report of Directorate of the Environment. Frequency: annual Indicator 3.4: Number of green jobs, disaggregated by sex and age cohort, created within the system of protected areas. Baseline: 15. Target: 540. Data source: Report of Directorate of Environment. Frequency: annual	Central Bank, IFDs, Ministry of Finance, UNCDF, AFD, IFDA, staffing structures Ministry of Commerce, WTO, DNSAE, UCCIA, agricultural unions, OPAs, INRAPE, FAO Ministry of Environment, University of the Comoros, CNDRS, NGOs, GBOs, Mohéli Marine Park, AFD	**Regular resources: 700,000** **Other resources: 500,000** Available: 0 To be sought: 500,000 **Regular resources: 500,000** **Other resources: 2,000,000** Available: 2,000,000 To be sought: 0 **Regular resources: 1,000,000** **Other resources: 6,500,000** Available: 6,500,000 To be sought: 0

National priority or goal - Theme 4: Strengthening governance and institutional and human capacities for resilience				
UNDAF outcome No. 4 - Result 3: State and non-State institutions show better political, administrative and economic governance in line with human rights practices and resilience **Related Strategic Plan outcome - Result 2:** Meet the expectations of citizens (freedom of expression, development, rule of law and accountability through more robust systems of democratic governance)				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	***Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities***	***Indicative country programme outputs*** *(indicators, baselines, targets)*	***Major partners/ partnerships frameworks***	***Indicative resources by outcome (US$)***
Number of towns making good use of mechanisms and tools for planning and implementing local development Baseline: 0 in 2014 Target: 20 towns **Proportion of reported cases of human rights violations that have been investigated** Baseline: TBD Target: TBD **Existence of a standing independent national electoral commission** Baseline: no (2013) Target: yes (2019) **Existence of bill on the participation of women in decision-making posts** Baseline: no Target: yes **Number of operational planning units at sectoral and island levels** Baseline: **2** (education, health)	Local plans Report of the Directorate for Decentralization Report of the governors' offices Report of the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Commission Human rights NGOs forthcoming text Legal texts Professional staff Sectoral plans, plans for each island Report of CSCSG	**Output 4. Territorial authorities have institutional structures, operational staff and skills needed to promote resilience and local development** Indicator 4.1: Percentage of territorial communities with a land-use plan and general cadastral map and capacity to manage natural disaster risks. Baseline: 0 per cent. Target: 30 per cent Data source: Governors' offices. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 4.2: Percentage of towns that make good use of mechanisms and tools for planning and implementing local development. Baseline: 0 per cent. Target: 50 per cent. Data source: governorate and communal offices. Frequency: annual and end of cycle Indicator 4.3: Share of their resources in budgets of territorial authorities Baseline: 0 per cent for tow ns, TBD for the islands. Target: 10. Data source: Governors' offices - Ministry of Finance. Frequency: annua' and end of cycle Indicator 4.4: Number of metropolitan areas with a functional system for integrated solid-waste management. Baseline: 0. Target: 3. Data source: towns. Frequency: end of cycle **Output 5. Country has mechanisms for managing electoral cycles and preventing and managing conflict at national, island and local levels that bear in mind gender equality** Indicator 5.1: Existence of standing independent gender-sensitive national electoral commission. Baseline: 0 (2013). Target: 1 (2019). Data source: Ministry of 'nterior. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 5.2: Number of functional mechanisms for preventing and managing conflict, including those managed by women. Baseline: 2 (1 managed by women). Target: 10 (5 managed by women). Data source: CSCSG. Frequency: annual and end of cycle	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Finance, National Directorate for Decentralization, CGP, governorates, prefectures, communes, CSOs, NGOs, UCCIA, CRDE, EU, France, diaspora associations, UNCDF, UN-Habitat, private sector, NGOs, GROs Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Commissariat for Solidarity, Ministry of Youth, Commissariats for Interior, political parties, AU, SCOs, EU, France, Qatar, League of Arab States, political parties, opinion leaders, civil society, private sector, media, university, CNDH, security forces,	**Regular resources: 2,300,000** **Other resources: 2,600,000** Available 1,000,000 To be sought: 1,600,000 **Regular resources: 1,300,000** **Other resources: 1,800,000** Available: 0 To be sought: 1,800,000

Target: 5 more (water, energy, agriculture, environment, tourism) **Number of functional conflict prevention and management mechanisms at national and local levels** Baseline: 2 in 2014 (women mediators, elders' committee) Target: 4 (1 national, 3 at island level) **Indicators of UNDP Strategic Plan**: Participation rate in elections (presidential and governorate) disaggregated by sex		Indicator 5.3: National mechanism for sustainable peace established. Baseline: 0. Target: 1. Data source: CSCSG. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 5.4: Per cent of women's groups and youth groups participating in exchanges. Baseline: 0. Target: 25 per cent. Data source: CSCSG. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 5.5: Proportion of conflict cases where there was intervention and resolution. Baseline: 0. Target: 25 per cent. Data source: CSCSG, Commissariat for Youth. Frequency: annual and end of cycle **Output 6. Country has a planning system, as well as a framework for administrative reform that spells out national priorities for sectoral and island actions** Indicator 6.1: Number of operational planning units at national, sectoral and island levels. Baseline: 2. Target: 5 more at sectoral level (water, environment, agriculture, energy, commerce) and 3 more at central and island levels (CGP and Directorate for the Plan at island level). Data source: CGP. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 6.2: Regularly published reports on aid coordination Baseline: 0. Target: 2 reports on development aid. Data source: CGP. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 6.3: Existence of a vision, a strategy and an action plan for public administration reform Baseline: 0 (2014). Target: vision/strategy and action plan available. Data source: Ministry of the Civil Service. Frequency: end of cycle	executive authorities of the islands CGP, SGG, sectoral ministries dealing with agriculture, water, commerce, environment and energy, MIREX, Ministry of the Civil Service, Ministry of Finance, regional directorates for the Plan, World Bank, governorates, IsDB, ACBF, IMF, EU	**Regular resources: 1,044,000** **Other resources: 1,000,000** Available: 0 To be sought: 1,000,000
National priority or goal - Theme 4: Strengthen governance and institutional and human capacities for resilience				
UNDAF outcome No. 4 - Result 4: The most vulnerable people strengthen their resilience to climate change and crises. **Related Strategic Plan outcome - Result 5:** Countries are able to reduce and manage risks of conflict and natural disasters, including those due to climate change				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	***Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities***	***Indicative country programme outputs*** *(including indicators, baselines, targets)*	***Major partners / partnerships frameworks***	***Indicative resources by outcome (US$)***
Percentage of population in target communes with emergency preparation and response plans Baseline: 0 per cent, 2014 Target: 40 per cent of communes **Percentage of population, disaggregated by sex,**	Report of CGP Programme documents of ministries concerned Periodic reports of directorates for agriculture, civil security, energy, water	**Output 7. Country has capacities, tools and adaptation technologies to reduce agricultural vulnerability to climate change** Indicator 7.1: Per cent of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target areas who are adopting techniques and practices for adaptation to climate change. Baseline: 15 per cent. Target: 40 per cent. Data source: Directorate for Agriculture/agriculture statistics. Frequency: annual Indicator 7.2: Reliable agro-meteorological information regularly made available to decision makers and other users. Baseline: no. Target: yes. Data source: ANACM. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle	DGSC, DRSC, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Directorate for Water, Directorate for the Environment, Directorate for Agriculture, governorates,	**Regular resources: 2,300,000** **Other resources: 9,500,000** Available: 9,500,000 To be sought: 0

implementing adaptation and mitigation measures to deal with effects of climate change in targeted areas Baseline: 5 per cent. 2014 Target: 15 per cent **Inclusion of climate change mitigation measures in sectoral programmes and plans** Baseline: 0 (sectors that have included mitigation in their programmes and plans Target: 5 sectors (water, energy, health, agriculture, education) **Indicators from UNDP Strategic Plan:** Percentage of country with natural disaster risk reduction plan (including for climate change) financed through national, local and sectoral development budgets Economic losses linked to natural disasters (geophysical and climatic)	Island directorates for civil security; ANACM platform for DRR	Indicator 7.3: Number of users (M/F) in target areas with access to water for home and agricultural use. Baseline: 80,000. Target: 200,000. Data source: Directorate for Water, Directorate for Agriculture; UCEA, UCEM, Ma-Mwé. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle Indicator 7.4: Proportion of programmes and plans that include approaches strengthening resilience of water resources to climate change. Baseline: 5 per cent. Target: 30 per cent. Data source: Directorate for Environment. Frequency: annual **Output 8. State and non-State institutions have mechanisms, tools and means to manage risks of natural disasters and strengthen resilience** Indicator 8.1: Provision of an emergency fund. Baseline: no. Target: yes. Data source: Budget bills. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 8.2: Percentage of interventions in response to emergencies. Baseline: 10 per cent. Target: 40 per cent. Data source: DGSC. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle Indicator 8.3: Number of territorial communities that have implemented emergency preparedness and response plans. Baseline: 3. Target: 28. Data source: DGSC. Frequency: mid-term and end of cycle Indicator 8.4: Number of communities that have good alert procedures. Baseline: 10 per cent. Target: 40 per cent. Data source: DGSC. Frequency: end of cycle **Output 9. Country has political, legal and regulatory framework for promoting development of renewable energies** Indicator 9.1: Existence of national strategy on renewable sources of energy Baseline: 0. Target: 1. Data source: Ministry of Energy. Frequency: end of cycle Indicator 9.2: Existence of legal and regulatory framework on renewable sources of energy Baseline: 0. Target: 1. Data source: Ministry of Energy. Frequency: end of cycle	communes, university, CNDRS, ANACM, CSOs, National Platform for managing disaster risk, UNISDR, BCPR, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, Ma-Mwé, Sogem, UCEA and UCEM water committees, ANACM, UNEP, AFD, UNICEF, CSOs, UNV, DGSC, DRSC, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, governorates, communes, Red Crescent, PIROI network, UDC, CNDRS, ANACM, CSOs, National Platform for managing disaster risks, UN, BCPR, OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, OVK Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, governorates, prefectures, communes, private sector, NGOs, GROs	**Regular resources: 500,000** **Other resources: 9,000,000** Available 9,000,000 To be sought: 0 **Regular resources: 500,000** **Other resources: 2,500,000** Available 1,000,000 To be sought: 1,500,000

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AFD	Agence française de développement
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANACM	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
AU	African Union
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CGP	General Commissariat for the Plan
CNDHL	National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms
CNDRS	National Centre for Documentation and Scientific Research
COMESA	Tripartite Organization of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community
CRDE	Rural Centre for Economic Development
CSCSG	Commissariat for Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Gender
CSO	civil service organization
DCP	draft country programme
DGSC	General Directorate for Civil Security
DNSAE	National Directorate for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
DRR	disaster risk reduction
DRSC	Regional Directorate for Civil Security
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSE	Financial Sustainability Exercise
GRO	grass-roots organization
HACT	harmonized approach to cash transfers
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiative
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFD	decentralized financial institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INRAPE	National Research Institute for Agriculture, Fishing and the Environment
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
KMF	Comorian franc
LDC	least developed country

M	million
Ma-Mwé	National Water and Electricity Company
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIREX	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation including the Diaspora, la Francophonie and the Arab World
NAPA	National Action Plan on Adaptation
NEX	national execution mechanism
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPA	professional agricultural organization
OVK	Karthala Volcanic Observatory
PIROI	Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform
SCADD	strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development
SGG	General Secretariat of the Government
Sogem	Mohéli Water Management Company
TBD	to be determined
UCCIA	Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
UCEA	Union of Anjouan Water Committees
UCEM	Union of Mohéli Water Committees
UDC	University of the Comoros
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNS	United Nations system
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization